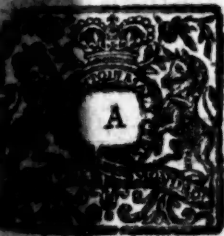


SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1744.



T this Juncture, when the Power of France is more terrible than ever, and when nothing can preserve us from feeling the Effects of her Ambition, but a just Sense of the Tyranny and Treachery which accompanies it, there cannot be, certainly, any Thing more seasonable, than to exhibit the authentic Plan of the present System, contain'd in the Representation made by the House of Commons to King William III. of Glorious and Immortal Memory, in the first Year of his Reign. This so clearly sets forth the Necessity of our acting in a constant Opposition to France, especially when her Power or Influence seems to be predominant, that I think no Man's Understanding can resist that Power of Conviction which it contains; most avoid confessing, that if we mean to preserve our own Liberties, and to contribute, as we ought, for our own Sakes, to the Preservation of our Neighbours, we must constantly and steadily act on the same Plan.

W your Majesty's most loyal Subjects, the Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, having taken into our most serious Consideration, the Condition and State of this Nation, in respect of France, and Foreign Alliances, in order to which we have examined the Mischiefs brought upon Christendom, in late Years, by the French King; who, without any Respect to Justice, has, by Fraud and Force, endeavoured to subject it to an arbitrary and universal Monarchy.

In Prosecution of this Design, so pernicious to the Repose and Safety of Europe, he has neglected none of those Means, how indirect soever, which his Ambition or Avarice could suggest to him: The Faith of Treaties among all Princes, especially Christian Princes, ever held most inviolable, has never been able to restrain him, nor the solemnest Oaths to bind him, when any Occasion presented itself for extending the Limits of his Kingdom; or oppressing those whom his Interest inclined him to qualify by the Name of his Enemies: Witness, his haughty and groundless Declaration of War against the States General of the United Provinces, in the Year 1672; in which he assigned no other Reason for disturbing that profound Peace, which, through God's Mercy, all Europe enjoyed at that Time, but his own Glory, and his Resolution to punish the Dutch, for some imaginary Slight and Disrespects, which he would have had the World believe they had put upon him: Whereas the true Occasion of that War was nothing else but a formed Design laid down and agreed upon by that King, and his Accomplices, for the Subversion of the Liberties of Europe, and for abolishing the Commonwealth of Holland, as being too dangerous an Example of Liberty to the Subjects of the Neighbouring Monarchs. The Zeal for Catholick Religion, which was pretended by him in this, and the following Wars, did afterwards sufficiently appear to the World, to be no other than a Cloak for his unmeasurable Ambition; for, at the same time, when the Persecution grew hottest against the Protestants of France, Letters were intercepted and published from him to Count Tockley, to give him the greatest Encouragement, and promise him the utmost Assistance, in the War, which, in Conjunction with the Turk, he then managed against the First and Greatest of all the Roman-Catholick Princes.

Witness also, the many open Infractions of the Treaties both of Aix la Chapelle and Nimègue (whereof your Majesty is the strongest Guarantee) upon the most trivial Pretences imaginable; of which the most usual was, that of Dependencies; an Invention set on Foot, on purpose to serve for a Pretext of Rupture with all his Neighbours, unless they chose rather to satisfy his insatiable Appetite of Empire; and for maintaining whereof, the Two Chambers of Metts and Council were erected, to find out and forge Titles, and to invent equivocal Constructions for eluding the plain Meaning of Treaties concluded, and sworn with the greatest Solemnity; than which nothing can be more sacred among Mankind.

From hence it was also, that Strasbourg was so insensibly surprised by the French King, in a Time of Peace; and tho' great Conditions were agreed and promised to the Inhabitants of that City, yet no sooner was he in Possession of it, but all Stipulations were forgotten, and that ancient free City doth now groan under the same Yoke with the rest of that King's Subjects.

The building the Fort of Hunninghen, contrary to so many solemn Assurances given to the Swisses, and the Affair of Luxemburg, are too well known to need a particular Deduction: In a Word, the whole Series of the French King's Actions, for many Years last past, has been so ordered, as if it were his Intention not only to render his own People extremely miserable, by intolerable Imposition of Taxes to be employed in maintaining an incredible Number of Dragoons, and other Soldiers, to be the Instruments of his Cruelty upon such of them as refuse, in all Things, to comply with his unjust Commands; but likewise, to hold all the neighbouring Powers in perpetual Alarm and Expence for the maintaining of Armies and Fleets, that they may be in a Posture to defend themselves against the Invader of their common Safety and Liberties.

Examples of this Sort might be innumerable: But his Invasion of Flanders and Holland, since the last Truce of 1684, and the Outrages committed upon the Empire, by attacking the Fort of Philipsburgh, without any Declaration of War, at the same time that his Imperial Majesty was employing all his Forces against the common Enemy of the Christian Faith; and his wasting the Palatinate with Fire and Sword, and murdering an infinite Number of innocent Persons; for no other Reason, as himself at publicly declared, but because he thought the Elector Palatine faithful to the Interest of the Empire, and an Obstacle to the compassing of his ambitious Designs, are sufficient Instances of this.

To these we cannot but, with a particular Resentment, add the Injuries done to your Majesty, in the most unjust and violent Seizing of your Principality of Orange, and the utmost Insolencies committed upon the Persons of your Majesty's Subjects there; and how, to facilitate his Conquest upon his Neighbour Princes, he engaged the Turks in a War against Christendom at the same time.

And, as if the Violating of Treaties, and Ravaging the Countries of his Neighbour States, were not sufficient Means of advancing his exorbitant Power and Greatness; he has constantly had Recourse to the vilest and meanest Acts, for the Ruin of those whom he had taken upon him to subdue to his Will and Power: Intimating himself, by his emissaries, under the sacred Name and Character of Publick Ministers, into those who were intrusted in the Government of Kingdoms and States, suborning them, by Gifts and Pensions, to the selling their Masters, and betraying their Trusts; and descending even to Intrigues by Women, who were sent or married into the Countries of divers potent Princes, to lie as Snakes in their Bosoms to eat out their Bowels, or to infill that Poison into them, that might prove the Destruction of them and their Countries; of which Poland, Savoy, and Spain, to mention no more at present, can give but too ample Testimonies.

The insolent Use he has made of his ill-gotten Greatness, has been as extravagant as the Means of procuring it: For this the single Instance of Genoa may suffice; which, without the least Notice, or any Ground of a Quarrel whatsoever, was bombarded by the French Fleet; and the Doge, and Four principal Senators, of that free State, constrained, in Persons, to humble themselves at that Monarch's Feet, which, in the Style of France, is called, Chastising Sovereigns for casting Umbrage upon his Greatness.

His Practices against England have been of the same Nature; and by corrupt Means he has constantly, and with too much Success, endeavoured to get such Power in the Court of England, in the Time of King Charles the Second, and the late King James, as might, by degrees, undermine the Government, and true Interest of this flourishing Kingdom.

Another, which he has used to weaken England, and subject it to his aspiring Designs, was, never to admit an equal Balance of Trade, nor consent to any just Treaty or Settlement of Commerce; by which he promoted our Ruin at our own Charge.

When, from a just Apprehension of this formidable growing Power of France, the Nation became zealous to right themselves; and the House of Commons, in the Year 1677, being assured they should have an actual War against France, cheerfully raised a great Sum of Money; and an Army as readily appeared to carry on the War; that Interest of France had still Power enough to render all this ineffectual, and to frustrate the Nation of all their Hopes and Expectations.

Nor did France only render this desired War ineffectual, but had Power enough to make us practice their Injustice and Barbarity, by turning our Force against our next Neighbours, by assaulting their Smyrna Fleet.

Nor were they more industrious, by corrupt Means, to obtain this Power, than careful, by the same Ways, to support it: And, knowing, that from Parliaments only could probably proceed an Obstruction to their secret Practices, they attempted to make a Bargain, that they should not meet in such a Time, in which they might hope to perfect their Designs of enslaving the Nation.

In the same Confidence of this Power, they violently seized upon Part of Hudson's Bay; and when the Matter was complained of by the Company, and the Injury offered to be proved, the best Expedient France could find to cover their Injustice, and prevent Satisfaction, was, to make use of their great Interest in the Court of England, to keep it from ever coming to be heard.

The French King, in pursuance of his usual Methods of laying hold of any Opportunity that might increase his Power, and give Disturbance to others, has now carried on an actual War in Ireland, sending thither a great Number of Officers with Money, Arms, and Ammunition; and, under the Pretence of assisting the late King James, he has taken the Government of Affairs into his Hands, by putting all Officers into Commands, and managing the whole Business by his Ministers; and has already begun to use the same Cruelties and Violences upon your Majesty's Subjects there, as he has lately practised in his own Dominions, and in all other Places, where he has got Power enough to destroy.

Lastly, the French King's Declaration of War against the Crown of Spain is wholly grounded upon its Friendship to your Majesty's Royal Person; and no other Cause of denouncing War against it is therein alleged, than the Resolutions taken in that Court to favour your Majesty, whom he most injuriously terms, the Usurper of England; an Insolence never enough to be resented and detested by your Majesty's Subjects.

After our humble Representation of all these Particulars to your Majesty, if your Majesty shall think fit to enter into a War against France, we humbly assure your Majesty, that we will give you such Assistance, in a Parliamentary Way, as shall enable your Majesty to support and go through the same: And we shall not doubt, but, by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's prudent Conduct, a Stop may be put to that growing Greatness of the French King, which threatens all Christendom with no less than absolute Slavery; the incredible Quantity of innocent Blood-shed may be revenged; his oppressed Neighbours restored to their just Rights and Possessions; your Majesty's Alliances, and the Treaty of Nimègue, supported to that Degree, that all Europe in general, and this Nation in particular, may for ever have Occasion to celebrate your Majesty, as the great Maintainer of Justice and Liberty, and the Opposer and Overthrower of all Violence, Cruelty, and arbitrary Power.

HOME PORTS.

Pool, October 17. Wind W. Sailed the Godfrey, — for London; and the Thomas, Parsons, for Colchester. Came in the Mary and Barbara, Harrison, from Ramsgate; and the Truro, Jell, from London. Passed by the Meadows, with Wine, from Guernsey for New-haven.

Cowes, October 17. Wind E. On the 15th came in the Caesar, Keith, from Petersburg. Sailed the Nancy, Tracy, for Madeira. On the 16th came in the Maria, Neiles, from Norway. Sailed the Shoreham Man of War, with the following Ships under her Convoy; the Greenwich, Gely, for Newfoundland; the Caesar, Keith, for Cork; the Lion, Smith, and the Montague, Ayres, for Plymouth; and several Coasters for the Western Ports.

Deal, October 18. Wind S. W. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships Princess Louisa and Chester; the St. George, Hart, for Lisbon; the Tyger, White, for Newfoundland; and the Sally, Rains, for Chichester.

Gravesend, October 18. Passed by the Ebenezer, Muller, from Norway; and the St. Andrew, —, from Stockholm.

Arrived

At Leostaff, the Margarer, Myers, and the St. Paul, Clopsburg, both from Hamburg.

At Sligoe, the Ruby, Beshbrown, from Riga, bound for Lancaster.

L O N D O N.

There are private Letters from Genoa, that say, there are great Heats and Factions in that Republick; and that the People in general are discontented at the present Measures.

We learn from Frankfort, that the Conduct of the Bishop of Wurtzburg and Bamberg gives his Impres-

rial Majesty great Usefulness; that Prelate having assembled 12,000 Men, and refused to accede to the Treaty of Union.

According to the last Letters from the Hague, the States General seemed to be disposed to pursue the most vigorous Measures; and a Report prevailed there, as if Part of the Allied Army would take Winter Quarters in the Duchy of Cleves.

The Industry, Curling, from Boston for London; and the Charming Molly, Mc Nemara, from St. Christophers for Liverpool, are both taken, and carried into Port Louis.

Yesterday Stephen Riou, Esq. had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, at Kensington, having been appointed Guidon in the First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.

Yesterday the Admiral Vernon, Captain Webster, was station'd for Coast and Bay by the India Company.

The Supercargoes appointed for the London, Captain Bootle, for Madras and China, were Mr. Peque, Mr. Shore, and Mr. Burrow; and for the Essex, Captain Jackson, for Mocha, Mr. Adair, Capt. Jackson, and Mr. Nelly.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Mr. Richard Armstrong to be Surveyor of Houses for Part of Surrey, in the room of Mr. Lawrence Porter, deceased.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has presented Algernon Frampton, M. A. to the Rectory of Tokenham, in the County of Wilts.

His Lordship has likewise presented William Garforth, M. A. to the Rectory of Barton, in the County of Norfolk.

Last Thursday a Grant passed the Great Seal unto Benjamin Batley, Esq. of the Office of one of the Waiters in the Port of London, in the room of Robert Page, Esq. deceased.

Yesterday Mary Dalby was committed to Woodstreet Compter by Sir Daniel Lambert, for breaking open the House of William Edwards, a Taylor, in Middle-street, Cloth Fair, and taking thereout three Shirts.

Yesterday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Samuel Ellard was convicted for Returning from Transportation.

Two were cast for Transportation. And Two Acquitted.

Thomas Wells, Theophilus Watson, Joshua Barnes, and Thomas Kirby, were tried for Assaulting and Wounding (in a desperate manner) Alexander Forfar, a Headborough, of St. James's Clerkenwell, and obstructing him in the Execution of his Office. They were sentenced to One Year's Imprisonment, and to pay a Fine of One Shilling each.

Samuel Ellard, with the Six Persons mentioned in our former to have been capitally convicted, received Sentence of Death.

Sergeant Hagget, for Manslaughter, was Branded.

The next Sessions will begin on Wednesday, the 15th Day of December next.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	09 41	10 41

Bank Stock, 145. India, 179 1-4th. South Sea, 109 1-4th. Old Annuity, 111 3-4ths. New ditto, 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 93. Ditto 1743, 92 3-8ths to 1-4th. Ditto 1744, 92 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 2 l. 14 s. to 13 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 7 s. 6 d. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 117. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 2 s. to 2 s. 6 d.

STATE-LOTTERY-OFFICE, Ludgate-street, KEPT BY

Messieurs LOWE and BERRY, WHERE TICKETS and Shares of TICKETS, CHANCES and Shares of CHANCES, are sold at the following Prizes, viz.

	1 s. d.
Half a Ticket, at	3 0 0
Quarters	1 10 0
Eighths	0 15 0
Sixteenths	0 7 6

The whole Tickets are always sold there at the lowest Market Price, and a Register Book now lies open, where any Person entering their Numbers, at Sixpence each, may be assured of having the earliest and truest Account sent them of their Success, to any Part of Great Britain or Ireland.

All Letters (Post paid) shall be duly answered, and Schemes of the whole Lottery, and to the Purchasers of Shares, given gratis.

Note, The Lottery must begin drawing, on or before the 26th of November next.

AS the Principle of Mrs. STEVENS'S MEDICINE for the GRAVEL and STONE is well known to be the Alcant Soap and the calcin'd Shells, which promote the Dissolution thereof, and for the Discovery of which, the Parliament of Great Britain granted 5000 l. and as this is esteemed the best Medicine ever yet publish'd in the above Cases, no withstanding the enormous Dose, it is to be presumed, that if the internal Essence, which is Salt, was to be dissolved into a Liquid, it would be more efficacious than the crude Medicine: Now, that there is such a Dissolution to be had, of which, from ten to thirty Drops is a pleasant and safe Dose; those who are afflicted with the Gravel and Stone may be convinc'd, by taking them in a Glass of generous Wine; and are so innocent, that an Infant in the Month may take 'em.

Note, They are to be had for one Shilling and Sixpence the small Vial, at the Golden Dove, under the Statuary's, facing Serjeants Inn in Fleetstreet; where an Abstract of its Virtues may be had gratis.

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